

## No. 24.

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EDMONTON BULLETIN, APRIL 12, 1884.

#### THAT RESOLUTION.

The Manitoba farmers' so-called anti-immigration resolution has been the cause of considerable discussion since it was passed in the convention at Winnipeg on March 5th. The resolution, which passed without dissent, is as follows:

"Moved by Rev. A. Brown, seconded by James Shillinglaw that in the opinion of this convention the burdens laid upon the people of Manitoba are so great that agricultural operations cannot be made to yield a fair profit; that immigration before the removal of these burdens will benefit neither the province nor the immigrant, and that this province cannot advise immigrants to settle in the province until full redress from the grievances complained of by the convention have been redressed."

It is urged against this resolution (1st) that it is not business to discourage immigration, (2nd) that it is unpatriotic to do so, (3rd) that the statements made are untrue. The weight of adverse criticism falls in the order named, that is, while a few claim that it is untrue, and a few more consider it unpatriotic the great majority object because it is not business. The first idea to arise on hearing that an anti-immigration resolution had been passed would naturally be that it was both untrue, unpatriotic and unbusiness-like. Untrue, because had though the condition of farmers in Manitoba may be many farmers in other parts of the world are in a worse condition and therefore would naturally be benefited by immigration. Unpatriotic because it tends against an increase in the population and consequent power and wealth of the country. Unbusiness-like because no matter whether the immigrants would be benefitted or not, the amount of money they must necessarily bring with them, the land they must take up, and the work they must do must directly benefit the present population, and besides if wrongs are suffered an increase of population would mean an increase of power to right these wrongs. But when the wording of the resolution is studied and the reasons given for its passage are read, it will be found that is, if not all that it should be at least true, patriotic and business-like as far as it goes.

First, as to its truth. If it is true that a great deal of the grain raised last season is yet in the granary for lack of a market, if it is true that by reason of a monopoly supported by the syndicate, in its turn supported as a monopoly by the government, a robbery of from 20 to 30 cents a bushel has been perpetrated on what grain was sold, if it is true that settlers are badgered about in their holding by absurd, ever-changing, oppressive and unfairly discriminating land regulations, if it is true that farming operations have been carried on at a loss during the past year, if it is true that farmers generally are hard up and farm laborers can be got to work for nominal wages—but the wages are not in hand to pay them—and if it is true that many of the immigrants who arrived last season are in a state of absolute want—all of which things have been asserted, reiterated and admitted to be true in the province of Manitoba during the past six months—it must be admitted that the statement contained in the resolution is undeniably and absolutely correct.

As to its patriotism. Although under ordinary circumstances it is in every way patriotic to secure the increase of the country's population by a legitimate immigration, while the country is in such a congested state as at present, and while the result is yet in grave doubt, it would be anything but patriotic to add to that congestion by an immigration caused by the holding out of false hopes. Given a condition of affairs next fall similar to that of last fall—and we have no guarantee that the condition will not be similar—with a large increase in population and a consequent increase in amount of discontent as well as of power to show it and if rebellion or an-

nexation, or both, would not be the outcome, a miracle must have interposed. At present those who are loudest in their complaints and most threatening in their language are the lately arrived immigrants who claim that false promises were made to them, and an increase in their number with the same cause of complaint would not be for the benefit of Canada or confederation. Since the publication of this resolution those who come will do so with their eyes open, and while they may claim that the government or syndicate attempted to deceive them they cannot say that they were not properly informed from a reliable source, and will be more likely to strive for an alleviation of the troubles of the country in a reasonable manner and in union with the present residents than as if when they came they found that the government and people had united to deceive them. If the farmers convention had been unpatriotic and had desired to stir up strife and rebellion as has been accused, they would have done all in their power to cause a largely increased immigration with the same false inducements held out, and the greater the number coming the better for their purpose. But they did not and do not desire this and in passing the resolution spoken of they showed plainly not only a desire to tell the truth and deal fairly by every one but the truest patriotism; the patriotism that considers the interest of the community as well as of the individual and of the people not only as they are but as they will be.

The business aspect of the question is the one commanding the greatest attention. In Manitoba and indeed throughout Canada, when the question is money in or out of pocket, truth and patriotism have to take a back seat, while the great question of the main chance is argued out. If it can be proved that the resolution has lost the province a dollar, no matter how truthful or patriotic it may have been the convention will stand convicted before the eyes of the people as having committed that blunder which is held to be worse than a crime. It will be remembered that throughout this agitation it has been the part of the self-styled patriots to assert that the agitation was caused by the wheat having been frozen in the fall. This statement was first given to the world by Ogilvie, the great miller and grain buyer, and for speculative purposes of his own the report was made much worse than the fact. This report in its worst form has been given world wide circulation and when backed up by the statement that the agitation was the outcome, the inference was naturally drawn that the wheat must have been very seriously frozen to have produced such serious discontent, with the further inference that such occurrences were probably common, and that in consequence the North-West was not a suitable locality to settle in. These reports would naturally hinder immigration and with the broad facts in view that the wheat was partially frozen and that there was an agitation, while it was most necessary to show that the one was separate from the other it was most difficult to do so. As a matter of fact the wheat was neither so badly nor so much of it frozen as Mr. Ogilvie and his patriots said. The agitation was not got up to protest against the frozen wheat or to ask for indemnity for the farmers losses on it, but to protest against the extra cost entailed in harvesting it by the duty on agricultural implements, the extra cost of housing it owing to the duty on lumber, the robbery by the buyers by means of the elevator monopoly and the robbery by the syndicate on the rates of transportation. The farmers were perfectly willing to take their frozen wheat and say nothing about it or the disadvantages of the country, knowing perfectly well that every country has natural drawbacks and partial crop failures, but they were not willing to be robbed by the eastern implement and machine makers, the eastern or western lumber merchants, the millers, the grain buyers or the railway company. It was necessary in order to set the province right in the eyes of the world, that the farmers should take some action to prove that it was not the natural but the artificial disadvantages of the country against which they were fighting, so that when these disadvantages were removed the country would not still lie under the insinuation made against it by the patriots, that its natural disadvantages were so great as to

produce discontent and threatened rebellion. The farmers could not hide the fact that an agitation was in progress, they could not recall the lies sent out by the copperheads as to the cause of that agitation, but they could proclaim to the world the true cause of discontent and this they have done by the resolution alluded to; and as if that were not clear enough passed a second resolution expressing the confidence of the convention in the country itself and recommending it as a field for immigration as soon as the grievances were removed. The resolution shifts the blame of the troubles from the country, where the patriots tried to place it, to the government policy where it really belongs. That this was in the last degree necessary under the circumstances there is no doubt and it is difficult to see how the farmers could logically take any other course. They have proclaimed all winter that they have not made farming pay and they could scarcely in the spring advise others to share their misfortunes. The news of the agitation itself would naturally tend towards stopping immigration and to pass the resolution explaining frankly what the trouble really was was a much better course and would tend less to stop a desirable immigration than to let the reports of the discontent existing on account of frozen crops to go unchecked and undenied. It was business to take the course actually taken it would have been folly to take any other.

It will be noticed that the resolution applies only to the province of Manitoba and that the convention gives no opinion as to immigration to the territories, the members only presuming to speak of what they know. The farmer on the Manitoba prairies has always intended to make his money out of raising wheat. The land is fertile and easily broken, there is no wood to be cleared off, wheat grows well and the soil is most fertile. There is nothing money can be made more quickly at than the successful raising of wheat, but the success depends upon many things besides the amount of crop. There is always a sure market for the grain but the farmer who raises nothing but wheat has to buy at every turn, and upon the prices he has to pay as much as upon the prices he receives depends his profit. When, as is the case in Manitoba, the lumber merchant, the coal or wood dealer, the miller, the grain buyer and the railway company all have direct or indirect governmental assistance in maintaining a monopoly to fleece him his chances of profit are very much below what they would be were there free trade in all these matters, and in fact he is bound to lose money. It must be quite apparent that if cattle, horses and hogs and their products were raised for market as well as grain, so that the cost of transportation of the surplus would not take up such a large proportion of the price and the farmer would have less provisions to buy, and if he had building timber and fuel free he would not feel so heavily the burdensome tax on lumber or agricultural implements or the high rates of transportation, as the wheat growers of Manitoba do. These are the circumstances of the settlements along the Saskatchewan and the convention did right in not making the resolution apply to these districts. In doing so they showed that simple fact and not political effect was what they were aiming at. With a mixed system of farming in a country adapted for it, although the profits might be brought down to a low figure they could scarcely be extinguished altogether, but where wheat alone is depended upon it is only a question of combination amongst those with whom the farmer has to deal whether he shall have large or small profits or a loss. The combination has been made in Manitoba, the loss has resulted and the farmers are kicking. This is the case simply stated.

The syndicate announces that on account of the resolution no branch lines will be built this season, with the intention of frightening the farmers into submission. The resolution was the declaration of war, the announcement of the syndicate is the first attack. The farmers have done well so far but what they have done is only the beginning and if the course laid out is drawn back from now harm and not good has been done. The drawbacks of the country have been advertised but they have not been removed. It is necessary that the action in advertising the grievances should be

followed by action in removing them. Having put their hands to the plow they must not look back but must meet threats and opposition by defiance and determined action. The threat of the syndicate shows if that were necessary, that they need expect no quarter if defeated in their efforts, let them then make up their minds to win; and as the syndicate has been the first to throw out threats let the first and most earnest efforts be directed towards breaking down the syndicate monopoly which is the main evil and the root of most of the lesser ones.

So the great land act of '83 is being amended already and being made much more favorable. In view of the oft-repeated assurances that this act was the best that human ingenuity could devise and much more favorable than that of Dakota, its early amendment presumably by the same parties who introduced it is a little remarkable as well as the fact that the provisions of a supposed to be sufficiently favorable act are being made much more favorable. There certainly was plenty of room for improvement. Wonder if the time will ever come when the powers at Ottawa will pass a fair, square, sensible land law and then let it stand long enough for a settler to get his breath.

#### ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Of the Cochrane manufacturing company's celebrated

#### BOBSLEIGHS

Just arriving, and for sale at former prices.

#### SEEDERS AND STUBBLE PLOWS

Now at Calgary and expected to arrive shortly.

JOHN W. SHIELDS.

#### GREAT SACRIFICE

OF

#### DRY GOODS

#### READY MADE CLOTHING

#### BOOTS & SHOES.

#### A. MACDONALD & CO.

Will dispose of the above stock at a

#### SMALL ADVANCE ON COST

To make room for spring importations. Those goods are all first class, bought for cash in the

#### CHEAPEST MARKET IN THE WORLD

And customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call within the next thirty days.

#### A FEW SETS PLAIN HARNESS

And 50 bush. Seed Potatoes, at

A. MACDONALD & CO.



# COURT.

Court opened at 10 a.m., Judge Roleau presiding.

Roger Berard was brought up for sentence for wife desertion. The judge explained to him in French the serious nature of the crime of which he was guilty and the punishment to which he was liable for it. Considering the circumstances he would be allowed an opportunity to alter his course towards his family and would therefore be allowed on bail until the 3rd of October next, when he would be brought up for sentence. If in the meantime he supported his family as he should do and otherwise acted as a respectable citizen, he would be dealt with leniently, but if he continued to act as he had been doing he would be punished to the full extent of the law. If he failed to appear for sentence at the appointed time his bail would be forfeited. The prisoner was required to give bonds himself to the amount of \$200 and to find a bondsman for an additional \$200. D. McLeod became bondsman.

H. Vizina was brought up to receive sentence for forgery. This sentence was also delivered in French. The judge explained the gravity of the crime and the punishment to which the prisoner was liable, which might at the discretion of the judge be anything from imprisonment for life to imprisonment for a short term in jail. In view of the fact that two numerous signed petitions had been presented, one from the clergy of the prisoner's church and one from the citizens of the place, asking that a light sentence be passed, he would make the sentence as light as possible under the circumstances. The prisoner was then sentenced to four months imprisonment in the jail (the police guard room at Ft. Saskatchewan) without hard labor.

Sanderson & Looby, per G. A. Watson, put in an affidavit asking that immediate execution issue for \$127 against W. Walker on the judgment given on the previous day. Application granted.

J. Adams vs. D. McKinley. Action to recover the amount of an account, \$185, held by plaintiff against defendant, which account grew out of McKinley having taken Adams' farm on shares in the season of '82 and having failed to thresh the crop. G. A. Watson for plaintiff. From the evidence it appeared that an agreement had been entered into between the parties in January '82 whereby McKinley was to put in 20 acres of crop for Adams who desired to leave his farm in order to go on the river. The land was fenced and fifteen acres had been under crop. The remaining five acres was to be broken by McKinley and put in crop. Adams to pay him five dollars an acre for the breaking. Adams was to furnish a breaking plow, one horse, a set of double harness and sufficient hay for the use of McKinley's cattle while putting in the crop. McKinley was to furnish the seed but Adams lent him 2 bushels of wheat, 34 bushels of barley for seed purposes. McKinley was to sow, cut and thresh the crop and Adams was to receive one-third of the return. The crop was sown and reaped but never threshed as the yield was poor. The account included the value of the seed lent in the spring the value of one-third of the crop, estimated at 90 bushels of barley, use of the horse for other work, use of the plow for other work, feed for cattle when not working, curing a sick horse and sundry other items. A contra account held by McKinley was not allowed because it had not been presented at the proper time. Judgment for plaintiff \$140.25 with counsel fee of \$10 and costs of court.

W. Keith vs. A. B. J. Simons. Action to recover damages for the illegal seizure and sale of a horse from plaintiff by defendant acting in his capacity of bailiff. G. A. Watson for plaintiff. A. V. Kildahl for defendant. The case simply stated was as follows: Keith purchased a span of horses and other stuff from one J. Turnbull, of Toronto, a year or two ago, giving notes in payment. The notes were transferred to J. Hambly of Edmonton. They were not paid at maturity. Hambly sued on the notes and got judgment and execution. The span of horses bought by Keith from Turnbull as well as some other articles were seized and sold in satisfaction of the judgment by the defendant Simons. It was contended by the prosecutor that under the North-West ordinance respecting exemptions only one of the horses was liable to seizure. The defence contended that under Section III of the same ordinance, No. 8 of 1879, which says that "nothing in this ordinance shall exempt from seizure any article (except the food, clothing and bedding of the debtor and his family) the price of which forms the subject matter of the judgment upon which execution against the debtor is issued," both horses were liable inasmuch as they formed part of the subject matter of the debt. The prosecution urged against this view that the transfer of the notes from Turnbull to Hambly made the notes, not the horses, the subject matter of the debt actually sued for, and freed one of the horses from liability to seizure. The judge held that the notes were not payment of the debt but merely acknowledgments of it, that the horses were still the subject matter of the debt and that unless a statute law could be found embodying the argument of the prosecution judgment would

have to go for the defendant. Judgment reserved.

A. Macdonald & Co. vs. C. Stewart. Action to recover \$40 for rent of house. G. A. Watson for plaintiffs, J. V. Kildahl for defendant. Defence admitted the debt but declined to pay to the prosecutors until satisfied that they were the proper parties to whom the rent should be paid. The house had been rented from D. McLeod and in the absence of a registry office the defence was unable to certify to the change in ownership. The requisite document was produced by the prosecution. Judgment for plaintiffs. Counsel fee refused.

Court then adjourned until Friday, October 3rd.

## BUILDINGS.

The following is a list giving the approximate size and value of the buildings erected and improvements made in Edmonton or by Edmonton firms in the season of 1883.

Woolfe & McRae contractors: J. A. McDougall & Co., store, Main street on Pritchard estate, 30 x 50, two stories high, with cellar, frame, tar papered, finished inside and out with dressed lumber, tin roof and glass front, cost \$4,600. L. Kelly, billiard hall and saloon, Main street, Pritchard estate, 26 x 40, two stories high, frame, finished with rough lumber on the outside, \$1,800. L. Kelly, shoe shop, Fraser avenue, Pritchard estate, 12 x 14, one storey, dressed lumber, cost \$200. Sanderson & Looby, addition to blacksmith shop, Main street, Pritchard estate, 24 x 38, storey and a half, frame, bricked inside, cost \$1,000. Brown & Curry, addition to store, Main street Pritchard estate, 14 x 24, one storey, frame, cost \$150. H. Bannerman, improvements to dwelling on McLeod estate, cost \$400. A. Dunlop, stable on H.B. reserve 14 x 18, frame, cost \$125. Colonization society at Clover bar, boarding house 24 x 38 two stories, frame, dressed lumber, cost \$2,000, carpenter and blacksmith shop with Orange hall overhead 30 x 40, two stories, frame, finished with dressed lumber, cost \$2,000, store 30 x 50, two stories frame, to be finished with dressed lumber, present cost \$3,500.

Cronkite Bros., contractors: W. S. Robertson, dwelling on Robertson & McGinn estate, 14 x 18, two stories, frame, dressed lumber, cost \$600. J. Brewster, dwelling on D. McDougall estate, Main street, 16 x 20, hewed logs, cost \$225. Indian department store house on H. B. reserve 20 x 40, storey and a half, rough lumber, cost \$1,000. Indian department office adjacent to warehouse, 18 x 24, storey and a half, frame, cost \$500. T. Hourston, kitchen to dwelling on H. B. reserve, 16 x 18, one storey frame, dressed lumber, cost \$150. D. McRae, butcher shop on Fraser avenue Pritchard estate, 12 x 18, one storey, frame, cost \$100.

Blair & Murray contractors: D. McLeod, dwelling on McLeod estate 20 x 30, two stories, frame, finished with dressed lumber, cost \$2,500. J. Sinclair, dwelling on north side of Rat creek, 20 x 30, storey and a half, hewed logs, finished inside with dressed lumber, cost \$2,000.

Jas. McDonald contractor: R. Hardisty, dwelling on H. B. reserve, 20 x 26, storey and a half with kitchen 12 x 14, one storey, frame, finished outside with dressed lumber and inside with lath and plaster, cost \$1,400.

T. Henderson: Dwelling for self on Fraser avenue, Pritchard estate, 18 x 24, storey and a half, frame, not finished, cost \$450. M. McCauley, stable on Methodist mission property, 18 x 30, hewed logs, cost \$300.

J. Knowles: Dr. H. C. Wilson, dwelling and improvements on store on H. B. reserve, dwelling 20 x 26, one storey frame, dressed lumber, total cost \$800.

H. B. Co.: Addition to saw mill, 30 x 34, two stories, frame, cost \$300. Improvements to grist mill, including lean to 12 x 40, cost \$3,500.

J. St. Jean, dwelling on Robertson & McGinn estate, 12 x 16, one storey frame, dressed lumber, cost \$250.

J. Kernohan: Dwelling on J. Rowland estate, 14 x 20, storey and a half, frame, rough lumber, cost \$300.

A. Duke: Barber shop on Fraser avenue, Pritchard estate, 14 x 16, one storey, frame, cost \$150.

Norris & Carey: Stable on H. B. reserve, 16 x 18, storey and a half, frame, cost \$150.

Johnstone Bros.: Improvements on the Presbyterian church, cost \$450.

E. Rowsell: Improvements to St. Joachim's R. C. church, cost \$200.

Total value of buildings erected during the season of 1883, \$23,600, or including buildings at Clover Bar, \$31,100.

The British government's Egyptian policy as announced by lord Hartington is the retention of a strip of land along the Red sea as British territory, the retention of Khartoum with Gordon as ruler under English protection and the entire and avowed control of Egypt by England. A pretty large-sized gobble foreman the lion's capacious maw, especially when the animal is run by a peace at any price government.

Heavy snow storm in St. John, N.B., on March 15th.

## THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY (Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,  
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

## JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

A full assortment in

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

Complete line of

X'MAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

Prices as low as the lowest. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

## NORRIS & CAREY,

Beg to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

DRY GOODS, AND

READY-MADE CLOTHING

LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

GROCERIES,

STATIONERY, and

BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

## BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

## LAST NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS DUE US

AND

NOT PAID BY 10th MARCH,

WILL BE

PLACED IN COURT FOR COLLECTION.

NO EXCEPTIONS.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.



## GENERAL NEWS.

Capt. Scott's railway bill has evaporated. Spring weather is reported from Montreal on March 22nd.

The C.P.R. carried 61,000 people into Manitoba in 1883 and 22,000 out.

The state of Illinois yielded \$250,579,000 in crop and live stock products in '83.

Forty-five car-loads of emigrants move-ables arrived in St. Paul on March 22nd.

Railroad rates of the 7th class from Chicago to New York are 25 cents per hundred.

Forty car-loads of immigrants effects were expected to arrive in Winnipeg on March 24th.

S. J. Jackson was elected to the Manitoba local legislature for Rockwood by a majority of 94.

The George Bengough who is to issue the Silver city Prospector was formerly manager of Grip.

The C.P.R. was to commence running special emigrant trains from Ottawa via Morris-town to the western States and Manitoba.

The counties of Tyrone, Fermanagh and Armagh were declared under the crimes act in order to prepare for probable riots on the 17th.

Winnipeg defeated a few months ago a de-benture by-law for \$500,000. On March 26th she was going to vote on a similar by-law for \$671,000.

The Ontario legislature has passed a bill giving widows and spinsters having the necessary property qualification the right to vote at municipal elections.

The immigrants on the wrecked train mentioned in week before last's Bulletin were from the county of Durham, Ont., and numbered 70. None were killed.

Mr. Cameron of Huron moved for copies of all minutes or resolutions of the North-West council sent to the government on the subject of the administration of affairs in the North-West.

At a late meeting of the stockholders of the Temperance colonization society a resolution to enquire into every detail of the business of the company was voted down after a stormy discussion.

The estimated federal receipts for the current year are \$32,200,000 and the expenditure \$31,200,000, leaving \$1,000,000 surplus. North-West lands are expected to yield a million dollars this year.

The C.P.R. track was washed out in a few places east of Medicine Hat and the train upon which Mr. Macdonald reached Calgary was four hours late in consequence. Considering the time of year this is better than could be expected.

An action has been entered against Sir Charles Tupper for holding a seat in the government while receiving pay as an official of that government. A bill has been introduced in the house to relieve him from the expected results of the action.

A. Nelson, of Selkirk, says that Nelson river is navigable for ocean vessels for eighty miles above its mouth. From that point to the head of lake Winnipeg is 257 miles. A railroad could be built through this country for \$15,000 a mile or \$4,500,000.

In the Ontario bribery case Balfour said that \$800 had been given him by Wilkinson as a guarantee that he would get an office in the North-West promised by Wilkinson. Kirkland had offered him \$1,200 if he could conscientiously vote for his timber policy.

Snow was eight feet deep on the level in the Leadville and Gunnison districts of Colorado, in March. On the 11th a station town called Woodstock, on a branch of the South Park railway, was carried away totally by a snow slide and several people killed and injured.

A resolution favoring secession from the confederation and formation into a crown colony was presented at the Manitoba farmers convention in Winnipeg, on March 5th. It was moved by Robert Wemyss and seconded by C. Stewart of Roundthwaite, in clear, logical speeches but was not put to vote.

Saskatchewan Herald, March 22: Wild geese were reported on March 17th. Lumber and shingles are expected to be on the market about the first week in May. The police band celebrated St. Patrick's day. John Todd, mail carrier to Edmonton shot a wild duck on the down trip in the beginning of March. The Indian who assaulted instructor Delancy at Pitt has been sentenced to two months' hard labor. It will cost \$287 to replace the temporary bridge across Battle river. A family named Slater arrived from Prince Albert to settle in the Bresayor settlement. The school house which cost \$500 was sold by auction for \$179. The young men of Roundthwaite's band have agreed to go on a horse stealing expedition to the Blackfoot country in the spring. Maple sugar made by Indians is in the market. Whitefish \$1 a dozen. The bridges on the river road are to be repaired. A bridge is to be built across Eagle creek on the Swift Current trail. Sub-division of townships 43 and 44, ranges 16 and 17 west of the third initial meridian has just been finished by R. C. Laurie; Battleford is in the centre of the block.

A snow slide occurred recently in Utah at the new Emma mine, killing eleven persons and injuring the mine \$15,000 worth. The snow piled 40 feet high.

Rev. E. A. Stafford, of Grace C.M. church, Winnipeg, has been wrestling with the farmers' on anti-immigration. He said "Let it be granted that there were large numbers of people in this Province who, through an unfortunate Providential dispensation, connected with certain grievances of a political nature, were disappointed with the results of their labor here. Was there any law of truth requiring that they must proclaim it to humanity and trumpet it through the world? The law of truth did not require that an individual should expose his own weakness, and what was true of the individual was true of the nation. It was not necessary to proclaim all our disadvantages, disappointments and discouragements." This advice seems to savor rather of Jesuitism than Methodism.

Calgary Herald, March 26: A. P. Patrick killed a two-year old steer recently weighing 600 pounds. Rev. John McLean recently lectured in Calgary on "might and right." Presbyterian social on Friday evening. Creeks are broken up and geese flying north. The police challenge the citizens to a contest with the rifle. The horses on the Cochrane range have wintered well this season. The revenue of the Calgary post office for the week ending March 8th, was \$51.08, 1,201 letters, 51 cards, 970 newspapers and 51 miscellaneous matters were posted. Major Butler calls his residence near Beaver lake Turkoman lodge. A miner's protective union is to be formed at Silver city; H. Blecker will be solicitor. The Healy, Queen of the hills and Homestake mines are working night and day and the Hetherington is to be commenced at once. St. Patrick's day was celebrated at Medicine Hat. George Bengough will shortly issue the Silver city Prospector.

The most terrible coal mine explosion on record occurred at 12:30 on the morning of March 13th, at Pocahontas, West Virginia. One hundred and fifty miners went into the mine in the evening to work and not one escaped. The explosion made a sound like an earthquake and overturned and completely destroyed houses 200 and 300 feet away from the mouth of the mine. A train of coal cars had been backed into the mouth of the mine just before the explosion. They were thrown off the track and broken up, even the wheels and axles being cracked and twisted. A mule was blown from the mouth of the tunnel to the top of the ridge opposite. Several men nearly lost their lives in attempting to penetrate into the mine after the explosion. Although they only went in a short distance they brought out six bodies horribly mangled. The mine took fire and had to be sealed up. It will probably remain sealed two weeks in order to put out the fire. There is not the slightest hope of any of the 150 men being recovered alive. They were mostly Hungarians and unmarried. It is supposed that a gas fissure was accidentally struck and that this was the cause of the explosion.

Details of the second important battle between the British troops under general Graham and the Arabs under Osman Digma arrived by last mail. The battle was fought at Zireba near Suakim a port on the Red Sea, in the southern part of what used to be marked on the maps as Nubia, on March 13th. The Arabs opened fire at 1 o'clock in the morning and continued until daybreak. One man was killed and three wounded on the British side. The British commenced operations at daybreak, with artillery and drove the Arabs back on their main entrenched position at the Tamar wells. The British troops advanced in two squares. The Arabs in immense numbers charged the leading square in the side with their spears but were repulsed. A second attack was made by the whole Arab horde charging at the same time at both sides of the second square. They fought fiercely using their spears with great effect. They drove the 65th regiment and the marines back 800 yards and captured the Gatling and Gardner guns from the Black Watch regiment. Assistance from the second square turned the battle, which resulted in the recapture of the guns and the total defeat of the Arabs, the British capturing their camp. The Arab force numbered from 10,000 to 12,000 men and their loss is estimated at from 2,000 to 4,000 killed and double as many wounded. They left 600 dead at one point. The British loss was 5 officers and 83 men killed, 8 officers and 103 men wounded and 19 men missing. A very large amount of ammunition and supplies were captured by the British.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, April 11th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday.	37	31
Sunday.	56	22
Monday.	58	33
Tuesday.	50	28
Wednesday.	42	23
Thursday.	39	31
Friday.	38	27

Barometer falling. 27.42

## NOTICES.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**—Persons hereafter removing fences and trespassing on the Hermitage property will be prosecuted according to law. W. NEWTON.

**NOTICE.**—All parties are hereby notified to give no credit on my account to my wife Virginia Gagnon, she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation ISAAC GAGNON.

**NOTICE.**—As the undersigned is about to close out his restaurant and bakery business, all parties indebted are requested to call at Norris & Carey's and settle up some time during the coming week. DONALD McDONALD.

**FOR SALE.**—Cheap for Cash, or in exchange for Ponies—One new McCormick mower, one John Deere breaker, one set iron harrows, one John Deere cultivator, one cooking stove, one hundred bushels potatoes, six hot-bed sashes 3x6, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.—Apply to W. F. BREDIN.

**NOTICE** is hereby given that no one has authority from me to grant permission to cut timber of any description on my limits in the district of Edmonton. Any WRITTEN authority I may hereafter give must be lodged in the crown timber office and a permit obtained for the same. H. J. MOORE, per Thos. Anderson. — Edmonton, 28th March, 1884.

**NOTICE.**—The Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company of Canada are bringing in for the benefit of the Edmonton settlement, 400 bushels seed wheat which will be sold at cost and arrive here about the 15th instant. For full particulars apply at the company's office, Clover bar.—Offices of the Edmonton & Saskatchewan land company of Canada, 4th April, 1884. G. A. SIMPSON, agent.

**IMPORTANT TO HORSEMEN.**—The stallion "Rupert" is now in condition and will serve mares for the season at \$10 each, terms—cash at time of service. All mares at owner's risk. This horse is from Canadian stock, raised in this district, is dark brown in color, stands 16 hands high, weight 1200 lbs, symmetrically built, and is a good roadster. May be seen and inspected any time at his stable at Turnip lake. W. ROWLAND.

**NOTICE.**—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self-Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower and the Sharps' Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our agent.—GEORGE A. BLAKE, Belmont Farm, Edmonton.

**FARM FOR SALE.**—East half of section 35, township 53, range 25, on St. Albert road, seven and a half miles from Edmonton, and two miles from St. Albert mission, 45 acres under cultivation. Dwelling house, stable and small granary on premises. Good well at house. Also good Toronto reaper, breaking plow and harrow, with other implements, to go with the place. Price \$2,500 cash. Apply to F. Oliver, Edmonton, or on the premises to P. MARCHEL, proprietor.

**REAL ESTATE NOTICE.**—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McGinn property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, or (as to said city of Saskatchewan property) with Francis or Joseph Lamoureux. Plans may be seen at the office of the undersigned or at that of George A. Watson, barrister, Edmonton. A. McDONALD & CO.

**EDMONTON AND CALGARY STAGE.**—Making weekly trips between said points—leaves the Jasper house, Edmonton, at 9 and the steamboat dock at 9:30 o'clock every Monday morning, stopping at Peace hills, Battle river, Red Deer crossing and Willow creek, and arriving at Calgary on Friday. Returning, leaves Calgary Monday, stops at same places, and arrives at Edmonton on Friday. Fare each way \$25; 100 lbs baggage allowed. Express matter 10c per lb. Passengers arriving in Edmonton and wishing to go to St. Albert or Ft. Saskatchewan, will be forwarded to those places at a very moderate charge. Edmonton office in Jasper house; Calgary office in H.B.Co. store. D. McLEOD, proprietor.

## SEEDS!

Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds. Clovers, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass Seeds. Carefully selected Seed Grains. Tree Seeds. Our illustrated catalogue and price list mailed free on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO., Seedsmen.

483 Main street, Winnipeg.

## PROFESSIONAL.

**D. R. MUNRO**, Physician and Surgeon. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

**D. R. H. C. WILSON**, Physician & Surgeon. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

**JOSEPH V. KILDAHL**, Solicitor of the High Court of Judicature in Ireland. Temporary office—Ross' hotel, Edmonton.

**GEORGE A. WATSON**, Barrister, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc. Law office first door east of Jasper house, Edmonton.

**STUART D. MULKINS**, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street Edmonton, N.W.T.

**J. K. OSWALD**, late of Oswald Brothers, Montreal, Real Estate and Land Agent, and General Commission Broker, Calgary, N.W.T. All orders for purchase and sale of real estate, farms, ranches, ranche supplies, agricultural implements, horses, cattle, and other general business promptly attended to. References:—Major general Strange, Military colonization company's ranche, near Calgary; C. Sharples, Esq., Calgary; W. B. Searth, Esq., Toronto; Hon. A. P. Caron, minister of militia, Ottawa; Lieut.-col. Irvine, chief commissioner N.W.M.P., Regina; C. Sweeney, bank of Montreal, Winnipeg; W. R. Oswald, Esq., Montreal; C. J. Wyld, Esq., Halifax, N.S.

## BUSINESS.

**LIVERY, FEED, and SALE STABLE.** M. McCAULEY.

**J. R. BURTON**, Carpenter and Contractor. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., etc., made to order.

**JAMES O'BRIEN & CO.**, wholesale clothiers, College buildings, Montreal, and Princess street, Winnipeg.

**ROSS BROS.**, Tinsmiths, manufacturers of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop in D. M. McDougall's building, Main street, Edmonton.

**ANDERSON & LOOBY**, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

**ROBT. D. RICHARDSON**, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

**ST. JEAN BROS.**, Cabinet Makers, and dealers in all kinds of household furniture. With new and improved machinery, are prepared to execute orders on short notice. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

**BANNATYNE & CO.**, successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 3-3 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

**JAMES McDONALD**, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

**STALKER & HUTCHINGS**, wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg; Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

## HOTELS.

**JASPER HOUSE**, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

**WALKER HOUSE**, Main street, Edmonton. Daily and weekly board as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Meal tickets for sale. Choice cigars and temperance drinks. First-class billiard hall and feed stable in connection. WM. WALKER, proprietor.

**CALGARY HOUSE**, Calgary, Alberta. Dunne & Wright, proprietors. This hotel is replete with all the latest improvements. Finest brands of imported and domestic cigars. Temperance drinks. Special attention paid to ladies and children. The tables are spread with seasonable delicacies.

**EDMONTON HOTEL**, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSE, Proprietor.